

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

#### **Ongoing Commitment**

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2012. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

## Community Participation

The Camarillo City Council convenes regularly at 5 p.m. on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at City Hall, 601 Carmen Drive. We welcome public interest and participation in decisions affecting drinking water, and encourage attendance at these meetings. Visit our Web site at www.ci.camarillo.ca.us for City Council agenda information.

## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

#### Substances That Could Be in Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and Herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

# QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Debbie Schultz, Administrative Specialist, at 805-388-5373.

## Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

ity of Camarillo Water customers receive local groundwater pumped from the Fox Canyon Aquifer via four city wells, which is blended with imported water from Calleguas Municipal Water District. These wells have the ability to pump up to 8.6 million gallons per day. The imported water provided by Calleguas MWD originates in northern California and is conveyed over 500 miles through the State Water Project's network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. After treatment at the Metropolitan Water District Jensen Filtration Plant in the northern San Fernando Valley, the water is carried by pipeline to Ventura County, where it is distributed by Calleguas to more than a half million Ventura County customers. Additional supplies of the imported water are stored in Lake Bard, Calleguas' reservoir in Thousand Oaks.

#### Source Water Assessment

In May 2001, a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment I of the City of Camarillo's three groundwater wells was conducted. A fourth well located at the Camarillo Airport was added to our water system after this assessment was conducted. The sources have been determined to be vulnerable to contaminants associated with agricultural drainage and irrigation wells, with discharges permitted by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, with storm drains and sewer collection systems, and with gas stations and dry cleaners. Although no contaminants from these activities were detected in the water produced by these wells, they are still considered vulnerable to these nearby activities. A copy of the complete assessment is available by contacting the City of Camarillo Water Division at 805-388-5373.

#### Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use approximately 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- On an average, up to 70% of residential water is used outdoors (depending on the season), and often, landscape is over watered. Check your irrigation system to make sure you are only watering as much as necessary. Replace batteries in controllers regularly so that power outages won't affect your watering schedule.
- When watering by hand or washing vehicles, use a positive shut-off nozzle on your hose.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak

The City of Camarillo's Water Conservation Ordinance remains in effect. Remember that outdoor watering is allowed on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and watering must be done before 8 a.m. or after 6 p.m. on those days. Exceptions for new landscape may be granted by calling 805-388-5373. For "Water Wise Gardening" ideas, visit our Web page at http://www.camarillogardening.com.

## **Sampling Results**

During the past year, we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water.

REGULATED SUI	EGULATED SUBSTANCES  Purchased Water from Calleguas Municipal Water District													
						City of Cam	arillo Wells	Jensen Plant (96%)		Lake Bard (4%)				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	5	YEAR SAMPLED		MCL MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Aluminum (ppm)		2012		1	0.6	NA	NA	0.08	0.06-0.10	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	
Bromate (ppb)		2012		10	0.1	NA	NA	5.2 <sup>1</sup> 3.7–6.9 ND 3.3–		3.3–3.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Chlorine (ppm)		2012	[4.0	(as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.4	0.3–2.2		Calleguas syste etected: 2.0, Ra	m-wide result ange (low-high): 0.4–2.7  m-wide result² nange (low-high): 0.6–1.0  No  Erosion of natural deposits; water addrounce strong teeth; discharge from and aluminum factories  NA  NA  NO  Erosion of natural deposits		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment		
Fluoride (ppm)		010, 201 & 2012	1	2.0	1	0.3	0.1-0.5	Calleguas system-wide result <sup>2</sup> Amount Detected: 0.8, Range (low-high): 0.6–1.0			): 0.6–1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Gross Alpha Particl Activity (pCi/L)		007, 200 & 2011	9	15	(0)	7.1	ND-20.4	NA NA NA NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits			
Haloacetic Acids (p	opb)	2012		60	NA	5.9	ND-9.3	Amount D	Calleguas system Detected: 6.3, R	m-wide result³ ange (low-high	): ND-11	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Selenium (ppb)		2012		50	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8–8	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (p	ppb)	2012		80	NA	19.1³	8.7–30.5			alleguas system-wide result <sup>3</sup> ected:24.9, Range (low-high): 9.6–47.7		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Turbidity <sup>4</sup> (NTU)		2012		TT	NA	NA	NA	0.06	0.06 NA 0.19 NA		No	Soil runoff		
<b>Uranium</b> (pCi/L)		007, 200 & 2011	9	20	0.43	3.3	ND-7.5	15	ND-2 <sup>5</sup>	25	1–25	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Tap water samples were	e collected	for lead a	nd copper	analyses f	rom sample sites	throughout the c	ommunity							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUN DETECT (90TH%T	ED ABOVE A	L/	I TYPICAL S	OURCE						
Copper (ppm)	2010	1.3	0.3	0.54	0/49	No	Internal c	orrosion of h	ousehold plu	mbing syster	ns; erosion	of natural d	eposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead (ppb)	2010	15	0.2	2.7	0/49	No	Internal co	orrosion of h	ousehold wate	er plumbing s	systems; dis	charges from	industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits	

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES											
			City of Camarillo Wells		Jensen Plant (96%)		Lake Bard (4%)				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2012	200	NS	NA	NA	83	60–110	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2010, 2011 & 2012	500	NS	123	73–160	56	50–63	89	87–90	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2010, 2011 & 2012	15	NS	4.4	ND-10	2	1–2	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron <sup>6</sup> (ppb)	2012	300	NS	165°	ND-350	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese <sup>6</sup> (ppb)	2012	50	NS	50°	ND-140	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (Units)	2012	3	NS	NA	NA	2	2–2	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
<b>Specific Conductance</b> (μS/cm)	2010, 2011 & 2012	1,600	NS	1,6057	1,100–2,320	440	400–500	630	630–630	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2012	500	NS	2816	200–580	48	46-50	70	70–70	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2012	1,000	NS	765°	620–1,100	260	240-280	325	310–340	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2010, 2011 & 2012	5	NS	1.7	0.6–2.3	NA	NA	0.1	0.1-0.1	No	Soil runoff
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OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES		Produc	ed Water	Purchased Water from Calleguas Municipal Water District				
	City of Car	marillo Wells	Jensen F	Plant (96%)	Lake Bard (4%)			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Alkalinity (ppm)	2010, 2011 & 2012	235	220–260	79	72–93	95	90–100	
Boron (ppb)	2010, 2011 & 2012	480	300–700	0.17	0.17-0.17	0.20	0.20-0.20	
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2010, 2011 & 2012	250	220–320	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Calcium (ppm)	2010, 2011 & 2012	161	86–263	24	23–24	29	29–29	
Corrosivity <sup>8</sup> (Units)	2010, 2011 & 2012	12.9	12.5–13	12	12–12	12	12–12	
Hardness (Total Hardness) (ppm)	2010, 2011 & 2012	529	100–957	100	98–110	130	130–130	
Magnesium (ppm)	2010, 2011 & 2012	44	25–73	11	11–11	14	14–14	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ppt)	2012	NA	NA	ND	ND-3	5	ND-9	
pH (Units)	2010, 2011 & 2012	7.8	7.3–8.0	8.3	7.9–8.4	8.3	8.2-8.3	
Potassium (ppm)	2010, 2011 & 2012	5.4	4.2–7.0	2	2–3	3	3–3	
Sodium (ppm)	2010, 2011 & 2012	150	100–208	48	43–53	71	71–71	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2004 & 2005	0.7	ND-1.2	1.95	1.7–2.15	1.85	1.7–1.95	
Vanadium (ppb)	2004, 2005 & 2009	5	ND-20	NA	NA	NA	NA	

- <sup>1</sup> Compliance for the Calleguas treatment plant that uses ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.
- <sup>2</sup>The Metropolitan Water District treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental caries in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.7-1.3 ppm, as required by Department of Public Health regulations.
- <sup>3</sup> Compliance is based on a locational running annual average of quarterly distribution system samples.
- <sup>4</sup>The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
- <sup>5</sup> Sampled in 2012.
- <sup>6</sup>Results shown are from groundwater blended with Calleguas water, bringing it into compliance. Raw groundwater samples alone were

- detected at a level exceeding the established State Secondary MCL (SMCL), which was set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as taste, odor, and staining of fixtures and clothing during laundering.
- <sup>7</sup> Specific Conductance detections are at a level exceeding the established State Secondary MCL (SMCL), which is set to protect against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as taste, odor, and staining of fixtures and clothing during laundering. The City of Camarillo is embarking on the construction of a regional water treatment plant to improve the quality of the water pumped from the Fox Canyon Aquifer.
- Measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with <10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. Water measuring >12.0 indicates non-aggressive water, and between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.

#### **Definitions**

**AL** (**Regulatory Action Level**): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**μS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter):** A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

**MRDL** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

**ND** (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

**NTU** (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

**PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

**PHG** (**Public Health Goal**): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

**ppb** (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**ppt** (**parts per trillion**): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

**TT** (**Treatment Technique**): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.